

JPRS 74782

18 December 1979

Worldwide Report

EPIDEMIOLOGY

No. 168



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 74782	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle WORLDWIDE REPORT: EPIDEMIOLOGY, No. 168			5. Report Date 18 December 1979	
7. Author(s)			6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
			11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)	
15. Supplementary Notes			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
			14.	
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) This serial report contains worldwide press and radio coverage of incidence, outbreak, and other aspects of human, animal, and plant diseases, insect pests and control, sanitation conditions, immunization and public health programs.				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors Worldwide Clinical Medicine Environmental Biology Hygiene and Sanitation Microbiology				
b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms				
c. COSATI Field/Group 2E, 6E, 6F, 6I, 6M				
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161			19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 31
			20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price

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PANGLADESH

BRIEFS

CHOLERA DEATHS--Dacca, Nov 12: Another 32 people were today reported to have died in a cholera epidemic, already said to have claimed at least 18 lives in Bangladesh.--AFP. [Text] [Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 13 Nov 79 p 4]

CSO: 5400

STATISTICS REPORT 311 DEAD OF ENCEPHALITIS SINCE SEPTEMBER

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 14 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] Three hundred and eleven people have died in West Bengal of encephalitis of the Japanese variety since the middle of September, according to a Press Note issued by the West Bengal Government on Tuesday. The disease is concentrated in four districts--Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly and West Dinajpur.

The highest number of deaths has been reported from Burdwan where 211 people have died. The death toll in Hooghly, Birbhum and West Dinajpur is 184, 20 and 33 respectively. The total number of encephalitis cases in these districts is 863.

The disease has a high mortality rate--about 40%. The State Health Department was according to the note, spraying insecticides in the affected villages. Villagers were being vaccinated. The State Government hoped to procure 25,000 doses of vaccine from Japan soon. The Centre had been asked to allot 600,000 doses of vaccine to be manufactured by the Dasualy Research Centre in 1980-81.

Meanwhile, epidemiologists and experts from the Health Department, the school of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta and the National Institute of Viriology in Pune, have visited the hospitals and villages and collected blood samples from patients, pigs and cattle.

CSO: 5400

MYSTERIOUS 'BRAIN FEVER' IN BANGALORE

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 18 Nov 79 p 12

[Text]

BANGALORE, Nov. 17.—At least 50 people are reported to have died in recent weeks in some taluks of Kolar district as the result of a "brain fever".

Children are stated to be the most susceptible to the disease. According to reports reaching here, 90% of those who have succumbed to it are children. The disease has been reported from the Chintamani, Srinivasapura, Mulbagal, Bangarapet and Kolar taluks of the district. It has spread to Doddaballapur and neighbouring areas in Bangalore district, which are close to Kolar district.

Cases of "brain fever" has also been reported from the Chittoor and Madanapalle districts of Andhra Pradesh, adjoining Kolar district.

A large number of cases has been admitted to Victoria Hospital in Bangalore, most of them from Kolar district. So far, more than 220 cases have been reported. Two cases reported from Bangalore are children. Both have been admitted to hospital. The National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosurgery in the city is also reported to have admitted four suspected cases.

It is suspected that pigs spread the disease. The Kolar district authorities have asked those re-

aring pigs to remove them from the district. They have been warned that failure to do so immediately would mean shooting the pigs wherever seen.

Mosquitoes are said to carry the disease from the pigs to humans. When once the virus enters the human blood, it is stated, the patient suffers from a high temperature for two days. Then he has a bout of vomiting, after which he becomes unconscious. By this time the virus would have entered the brain, making it fatal.

It is stated that the disease was first noticed among pigs in Japan and so it has come to be known as the "Japanese encephalitis virus". There appears to be no specific cure for the disease.

However, opinion appears to be divided on the origin of the virus. Veterinarians who treat pigs point out that no research has been able to pinpoint that the origin of the virus. Even if it were sure that the disease was first noticed among pigs in Japan, Karnataka has not imported animals from the country. What baffles them is that this disease has not been reported from the hilly district of Kodagu in Coorg, which is stated to have the largest number of pigs in the State.

CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

ENCEPHALITIS DEATHS--Of the 10 people suffering from encephalitis, two died at Adalia village in the Goaltor area on Monday, the Mindapore district magistrate said on Tuesday. A medical team will visit the area. Some encephalitis cases were reported from Contai. There were, however, no deaths there.--FOC. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 7 Nov 79 p 11]

MALARIA EPIDEMIC IN CACHAR--Silchar, Nov 7.--Malaria has broken out in an epidemic form in the Rajnagar block of Cachar district in southern Assam, reports UNI. According to official sources, 12 people have died at the Srikona village of the block in the past 48 hours. Unofficial reports, however, put the death toll at 30. The Cachar deputy-commissioner, Mr Babu Rajeev, visited the area yesterday and removed 60 people to the Silchar Medical College Hospital. A Red Cross team has also gone there. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 8 Nov 79 p 14]

STRANGE FEVER, INFLUENZA--Six dental college students who were admitted to Nilratan Sarkar Hospital on November 6 after they were found to be running a high temperature, were discharged on Tuesday. The fever, however, was diagnosed as influenza. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 14 Nov 79 p 4]

MALARIA CASES DECREASE--New Delhi, Nov. 15.--There has been a 40% fall in the number of malaria cases during the January-August period as a result of concerted efforts through the National Malaria Eradication Programme, it was officially claimed here yesterday. About 1.1 million malaria cases were reported during the period against 1.78 million cases during the same period last year. In areas where the malaria mosquito had developed immunity to BHC and DDT, the Ministry had taken measures to supply Malathion, a more potent insecticide to combat this disease. [Text] [Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 16 Nov 79 p 6]

HYDATID RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN TURKANA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Nov 79 p 5

[Text]

"A KILLER disease has broken out in Turkana and the African Medical and Research Foundation — AMREF — is conducting an intensive research to find out why it is found mainly in this area and how it can be controlled.

AMREF director-general Michael Wood said this yesterday at a television Press conference in Nairobi. He said the disease, known as Hydatid, is worldwide and affects mainly children and young people.

"Hydatid is worldwide but is now very common in the Turkana area. It kills slowly and it has already claimed high toll on people in northern Kenya," he said.

Although the actual cause of hydatid is not clearly known, it is believed that it is passed to human being by dogs.

"In this connection therefore we have been allowed to kill stray dogs in northern Kenya," Mr. Wood said.

On AMREF's Flying Doctor Service, Mr. Wood said in addition to their fleet of eight aircraft, the international voluntary organisation had recently received a new 14-seater plane from some generous donors.

CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES--Kuala Lumpur, 7 Nov (BERNAMA)--The Health Ministry will declare the country cholera-free if there are no further cases reported by next week. The director of health services, Dr Haji Abdul Talib Latiff, said that no cholera cases were reported during the past 2 weeks. He pointed out that the number of carriers, 507 so far this year, was quite high and these carriers might cause the disease to recur. A total of 412 cholera cases were been reported with 7 deaths since January. The worst affected state was Perlis with 271 cases followed by Kedah (109), Perak (27), Kelantan (2), and Malacca, Federal Territory and Penang with 1 case each. On dengue, he said the situation had improved compared to last year. There was a total of 336 dengue cases with 38 deaths in the first 9 months last year compared with 309 cases and 14 deaths during the same period this year. On typhoid, he said in the first 9 months of this year a total of 288 cases were reported. He said that the recent outbreak in Batang Padang Perak was probably due to food and water contaminated by a foodhandler who was a typhoid carrier. Dr. Haji Abdul Talib said typhoid was an endemic disease in Peninsular Malaysia and occurred every year in all the states. The fatality rate due to typhoid in the country was 1 percent but without proper treatment it could rise to 10 percent, he said. [Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 08.8 GMT 7 Nov 79 BK]

CSO: 5400

MALI

BRIEFS

PARTIAL VACCINATION STATISTICS--A total of 24,700 polio vaccine doses and 6,350 smallpox vaccinations were used within a 5-day period last week in Segou by Prof Wolfgang Ehrengut's team. He is the director of the Vaccinations and Virology Institutes in Hamburg. Prof Ehrengut arrived in Bamako 15 days ago, and will continue his vaccination campaign in Kayes with 65,000 doses of polio vaccine and 10,000 doses of measles vaccine, a gift from the city of Hamburg to the Malian children, whose age varies from 12 months to 3 years for the polio vaccination and from 3 months to 5 years for the measles vaccination. [Text] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 29 Oct 79 p 6]

CSO: 5400

MAURITANIA

BRIEFS

MEASLES EPIDEMIC REPORTED--At least four children have died from measles in the locality of Djel, Addel Bagrou District, in Hodh El Charghi Region. According to the correspondent of the Mauritanian Press Agency in Nema, who reported the news referring to qualified sources, a measles epidemic was announced in the surroundings of Addel Bagrou, which resulted in four deaths among the many children affected. When they were alerted, the authorities immediately sent to the spot a medical mission with a view to limiting the epidemic. [Text] [Nouakchott CHAAB in French 18 Nov 79 p 8]

CSO: 5400

EMPHASIS ON PREVENTIVE MEDICINE: HEALTH STATISTICS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Nov 79 p 19

[Article by Brendan Nicholson]

[Excerpts] Before independence there were about 500 doctors in Mozambique, mostly in the main centres.

With the Frelimo takeover and the nationalisation of medical services all but 80 left.

Most medical students also pulled out to finish their studies elsewhere.

Change

The medical vacuum was filled in the short term by an influx of about 300 doctors from all over the world under aid programmes or on private contracts.

The long-term solution of the Frelimo Government is, however, a complete change in emphasis from curative to preventive medicine.

So, more or less following the Chinese "barefoot doctor" concept, hundreds of men and women have been trained to various degrees of medical competence.

At the top of the list is the "tenico da medicina" who had had nine years of general education and a three-year course to provide him with skills relating to the most common conditions and diseases in Mozambique. There are about 100 of them at work now.

Next comes the "agente da medicina" with six years of general education and a two-year medical course behind him. He is trained to carry out simple curative tasks and basic preventive measures. He is also trained to recognise when a patient should be referred to more highly qualified staff.

Basics

At the heart of the new system are the "agentes polivalentes elementares" who, with little or no formal education, have been trained for six months by doctors in the basics of preventive medicine.

Elected by the members of their villages or state farms they are taught the importance of diet, what food is best and how to grow it, the need for precautions such as taking malaria tablets first aid and the dangers of badly sited toilets.

One of Mozambique's major problems remains malnutrition. This weakens children making them vulnerable to illnesses like pneumonia. An estimated 56 percent of infants who died last year were malnourished.

Foreign doctors working in Maputo say malnutrition has always been a serious problem in Mozambique.

Starch

"Various diseases would be blamed for the deaths but statistics did not take into account the fact that malnutrition was a major contributing factor," a senior paediatrician said.

A medical student estimated in a thesis written in 1974 that five percent of Mozambican children suffered from serious malnutrition, 16 percent were "moderately" malnourished and 27 percent suffered from what he called "benign" malnutrition.

In many cases the problem is not so much lack of food as the wrong kind of food.

Starchy cassava makes up the bulk of many people's diet. If it is not supplemented with protein it will not stave off malnutrition.

Doctors say many mothers were reluctant to bring their babies to hospital for treatment until Frelimo introduced a scheme allowing mothers of sick infants to stay with them, each mother sharing an adult-size bed with her child.

Admissions subsequently jumped from 70 to 300 a month.

The mothers help clean wards, feed their babies and learn the importance of hygiene and good diet.

According to figures kept by an expatriate doctor the death rate among children admitted to Maputo Central Hospital is dropping.

In 1977, 22 percent of children entering the hospital died. In 1978, the figure was 13 percent; so far this year it is down to 10 percent.

Campaign

In January 1977 a major vaccination campaign was begun with the help of the World Health Organisation.

Frelimo planned to inoculate everyone in the country against tuberculosis, measles, tetanus and smallpox.

The campaign, took two and a half years to complete.

When the campaign ended in Maputo this year, more than 11-million people had been vaccinated.

Momentum

The WHO provided much of the logistics.

According to figures provided by the United Nations the campaign had an immediate effect.

While in preindependence times 20 000 children died of measles each year in Mozambique, the total last year dropped to 103.

Now campaigns are being carried out against diptheria, whooping cough and polio.

Maputo health authorities are now running into difficulty keeping up the momentum of the original campaign.

CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

CHOLERA CASES IN KWARA--About 10 people have been reported dead as a result of an outbreak of cholera at Idofian in Ifelodun Local Government area of Kwara State. This fact was made known by the Olu of Idofian, Oba Suberu Agboola while speaking to our correspondent during an interview in his palace last Friday. Oba Agboola further disclosed that the outbreak was first noticed about a fortnight ago and most of the victims of the disease were mainly women and children of school age. The Olu expressed grave concern over the outbreak of the disease which he described as a killer disease. Oba Agboola, therefore, called on the entire community of Idofian to always keep their surroundings clean and burn all refuse around their premises. He also urged them to keep their latrines clean always and make sure they cook their foods under hygienic condition. The Olu disclosed that he had contacted Ifelodun Local Government council and he had been promised that health officials would soon be sent down. He, however, appealed to the state Ministry of Health to come to their rescue before it was too late. [Oluomole] [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Nov 79 p 6]

MENINGITIS CASES--More than 1,000 pupils in a Kakurdi school went on long vacation this week after three of them died in one week. Two had died before. The vacation--ending on January 8 next year--was ordered when an epidemic of the killer disease cerebro spinal meningitis (CSM) became uncontrollable. CSM is a serious illness caused by swelling of any or all of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord. Initially, the Benue State Ministry of Health had tried to prevent the epidemic from growing. But when it became certain that up to 50 pupils might have caught the disease, it declared the school a "disaster area" and ordered holidays. [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Nov 79 p 7]

CSO: 5400

TYPHOID, WHOOPING COUGH EPIDEMICS KILL 26 IN CHANCAY

Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 9 Nov 79 p 8

[Text] An epidemic of measles, whooping cough and typhoid has hit half the population of San Agustin de Punun and has taken the lives of 22 children and four adults. The epidemic is centered in the peasant community of Punun, Checras District, Chancay Lima Province, just 4 hours from the capital.

The inhabitants are almost completely immobilized as over half of the 3,000 residents have contracted these dangerous diseases. According to Federico Alberca Coronado, mayor of the San Agustin de Punun peasant community, there are no medical facilities here. "Many individuals have gone to neighboring towns to obtain treatment from health officials who cannot guarantee that they will get well because they lack the medication as well as the medical knowledge," the mayor said.

Alberca came to the capital with leader Marcelo Gamarra to request emergency aid for their community. "We are extremely concerned. Whooping cough has taken too many lives. We need help immediately. We hope that health officials will respond to our request," Alberca Coronado said, his voice breaking.

Among those children who died are two brothers Elmer and Hugo Medina, 3 and 5, respectively, and sisters Anastasia Susano and Caterina Carrera who are young adults.

The mayor asked for special help for the 240 grade school children and for the 45 children under 3 years of age who are the most susceptible to the epidemic that is decimating the Punun population.

8599
CS0: 3010

LEPROSY CASES IN MANILA

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 9 Nov 79 p 8

[Text]

HANSEN'S disease or leprosy is on the rise in Manila by about 1,000 cases more than last year. This was disclosed yesterday by Dr. Perpetua D. Reyes Javier, assistant director of the Dermatology Research and Training Program of the Ministry of Health.

The increase is attributed to the lack of facilities and manpower to make a thorough follow-up of patients who have been found positive with the disease and who, after a few months of treatment, abscond from medication.

OF 8,900 registered patients, only

10 percent undergo regular medication although 50 percent of this number was found to be positive with leprosy bacilli and required continuous treatment for at least a period of one year.

According to Dr. Florentino L. Sahagun, who is in charge of the skin clinic in the Ministry of Health, patients at this infectious stage who submit to medication and suddenly drop out tend to worsen after a few months. However, if they persist, chances are the period of medication may be shortened from ten years to five years or less depending on how they respond to treatment. Dr. Sahagun pointed out.

CSO: 5400

RISE IN GASTRO, FLU CASES NOTED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 15 Nov 79 p 10

[Text]

THE MINISTRY of Health urged yesterday the public to observe preventive measures against bronchitis, influenza and gastro-enteritis in view of the continued increase in their incidence in Metro Manila and neighboring areas.

It also said pneumonia cases have remained high in those areas.

The ministry's Disease Intelligence Center and the San Lazaro Hospital said 38 bronchitis cases, 32 flu cases and 200 gastro cases were admitted into the SLH for the week ending Nov. 8.

These figures showed a significant increase over the previous week's case totalling 30 bronchitis, 16 flu, and 187 gastro admissions at the SLH.

* * *

SLH CHIEF Cesar Uylangco also said although the 141 pneumonia cases brought to the hospital for the week ending Nov. 8 were less than

the previous week's 151 cases, these figures are still high compared to the average weekly admissions of 130 at the hospital.

The bronchitis, flu and gastro patients came from Metro Manila and the provinces of Rizal, Cavite, Laguna and Bulacan, with Manila, Quezon City, Pasay City and Caloocan registering 70 percent of the cases.

Uylangco attributed the increase in bronchitis, flu and pneumonia incidents to the prevailing cold weather, sudden changes in temperature and failure of many people to observe proper hygiene and sanitation.

He said the other factors for the increase was the undue proliferation of persons suffering from colds and coughs and other symptoms of these respiratory disease at the overcrowded cemeteries in Metro Manila during last All Saints Day.

CSO: 5400

TURKEY

HEALTH MINISTER REPORTS DECREASE IN MALARIA CASES

Istanbul MILLI GAZETE in Turkish 8 Nov 79 p 4

[Text] Istanbul -- Speaking at a meeting to evaluate the 1979 antimalaria efforts, Health and Social Assistance Minister Mete Tan pointed out that the number of malaria cases had dropped to 87,867 at the end of 1978 from 115,512 at the end of 1977 and said that, as a result of the efforts made in 1979, the number of cases of the disease had fallen to 24,744 and that the disease had been brought under control.

Health and Social Assistance Minister Mete Tan pointed out in his statement that preparations had begun for the basic health services project. Mete Tan said:

"Our goal with this project is to have healthier people in command of their own health problems, service units to provide the competent health-care service which the public deserves and hospitals equipped with the modern resources for research."

Mete Tan mentioned in his statement the stages through which the fight against malaria in Turkey has passed and said that malaria [control] must be viewed as a benefit brought about by agricultural and industrial development, especially in the south. Tan said that malaria cases had declined 78.57 percent in 1979.

"Malaria is only one link in the chain of health services forced to fall in step with the tempo of development," Mete Tan said, continuing:

"It is impossible to think separately of each link in the health services chain or to take up one health matter at a different time and place from the others. Else, it is possible and likely that some other disease would confront us at any time, as malaria did, or that malaria would again become a problem."

Mete Tan added that Turkey had set down its basic health services principles many years ago with the socialization of health services and that it had broad experience in this field.

Health Minister Tan made the following announcement:

"During the press reception held on 6 October 1979 before the meeting to evaluate 1979 antimalaria efforts, I said at the outset that my conversations with them should be taken as off-the-record in order that there be no cause for misunderstanding.

"I am sorry to have learned that despite this, some of the things I said at the reception were misinterpreted and were attempted to be put on the record. All I said on this subject was that an RPP-Justice Party coalition which we believed would serve the country well would be a good thing. Also, the increase in drug prices every time there is a devaluation was dwelled on. I said that I believed the law was always best for our country and that we had to work together like independent ministers. I respectfully request that the situation be clarified in this manner."

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TURKEY

BRIEFS

JAUNDICE EPIDEMIC--The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare has issued a statement saying that there is a jaundice epidemic in Turkey. The statement urged citizens to take the necessary precautions. Noting that the illness constituted an important problem in all countries, the statement added that the problem was further aggravated due to the social, economic and cultural structure of Turkey. [Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 30 Nov 79 TA]

CSO: 5400

BRIEFS

DECLINE IN ANIMAL DISEASES--Serious communicable animal diseases, which in times past used to cause significant losses in stockbreeding production and threaten public health, are being completely controlled and are showing a significant decline. These things were announced by the deputy minister of agriculture, Tataridis, in referring to the satisfactory results being achieved through the implementation by the veterinary services of the programs for purging stockbreeding of the various parasitic diseases. Specifically, from studies which the veterinary service made in 1978 and in the first 6 months of 1979, in comparison to earlier periods the percentages of cases are lower in the following ways: 1. In the nome of Salonica, cases of dairy cattle suffering from tuberculosis have gone from 2.3 percent to 1.9 percent, in Evros from 7.2 percent to 4.2 percent, in Kozani from 1.8 percent to 1.6 percent, in Serrai from 4.4 percent to 2.9 percent, and in Kavala from 0.8 percent to 0.4 percent. 2. In the same nomes respectively, cases of dairy cattle suffering from brucellosis have gone from 5.8 percent to 1.6 percent, from 4 percent to 2.4 percent, from 5.1 percent to 0.8 percent, from 2 percent to 1.4 percent, and from 3.5 percent to 0.2 percent. For the purpose of continuing the implementation of the program during 1979, a credit of 242 million drachmas has already been approved, for extra financial support for the program of sanitary improvements for the country's animal stock. [Text] [Athens ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS in Greek 16 Oct 79 p 7] 12114

CSO: 5400

GUINEA

BRIEFS

CATTLE PERIPNEUMONIA VACCINATION--Three thousand head of cattle have been vaccinated against contagious peripneumonia in the Oure-Kaba (Mamou) section by a team of veterinarians from the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock on 17 October. In Oure-Kaba, livestock experts, together with political and administrative personnel, expressed their appreciation for the efforts expended by the Mamou veterinary service in the fight against peripneumonia, which is truly an epizootic disease. Following these control measures, the Oure-Kaba region was quarantined so as to avoid any possibility of the propagation of this disease to other regions. [Excerpt] [Conakry HOROYA in French 25 Oct 79 p 2]

CSO: 5400

PAPER URGES INOCULATION OF PETS AGAINST RABIES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Nov 79 p 3

[Text]

LESS THAN a third of all SWA's dogs and even a smaller percentage of cats have been vaccinated against rabies though the entire Territory is a rabies proclaimed area.

The deputy director of the veterinary section of the Department of Agricultural Technical Services, Dr C van N Jonker, disclosed this disturbing fact in an interview recently.

Rabies is considered to be on the march in Southern Africa as well as the rest of the world.

Since 1977 a devastating rabies outbreak among the kudu population in the Okavango area has killed off more than 3 000 kudu. This disease has now spread to the dense kudu population of the Omaruru area and west of Windhoek in the Daan Viljoen area. About 1 000 kudus are already believed to have died of the disease in the Omaruru area.

The Veterinary Services, Onderstepoort and the Department of Nature Conservation are now conducting a large scale investigation into the kudu mortalities.

Thirty kudus have been captured in the Hardap Game Reserve and transported to the Daan Viljoen Game Reserve last week where an intensive investigation will be carried out.

The main aim of this is to try and establish whether the rabies virus among the kudu is different from the general virus amongst canines.

Dr Jonker said they will also try to establish whether the kudu is more susceptible to the disease and how the disease is transferred by the animal.

Usually the virus is transferred by the saliva.

"Kudus eat mostly thorn trees. This would mean that they might have wounds in the mouth. Because they are usually in herds it could be that the virus is transferred by eating from the same trees.

"But can the disease be transferred during mating or from the mother to the unborn calf? There was one case where a young calf was found alone in the field after its mother had died from rabies. A few days later the calf also died," Dr Jonker said.

Some farmers believe that

the disease killing off the kudu is not rabies. But Dr Jonker said they had carried out tests on farms where the kudu mortalities were highest. The brains of various animals were sent to Onderstepoort for tests. "We found cattle, dogs, cats and jackals were positively diagnosed as rabid," Dr Jonker said.

A warning was also issued by Dr Jonker that people in rabies proclaimed areas should have their pets immunised.

A SWA farmer and Enok employee, Mr Basie Tsiart, recently died in a Cape Town hospital after being bitten by a rabid pet.

There is no cure for rabies. It is one of the most dreaded diseases which leaves the victim fully conscious while suffering.

In the early stages the victim becomes desperate to drink but the throat will not allow the entry of fluid.

Death comes within three or five days, either from exhaustion or from choking.

Rabies is carried by two major host systems. These are canines, both wild and domestic, and the yellow mongoose, which is common in Windhoek and the rest of the Territory.

But, the animal can get rabies and pass it on before it dies.

Animals most commonly found with rabies are dogs and vampire bats in Latin America; foxes in Europe; stray dogs in Asia; dogs, jackals and mongooses in Africa; and foxes and skunks in Canada.

When a rabid dog bites another animal, the latter does not immediately show symptoms of rabies. The wound may even heal fast. Symptoms begin showing from nine days to three months after the incident.

There are only two medically proven cases of survival from rabies. One is a Brazilian man, and the other a six-year-old Ohio boy, who made a complete recovery in 1974 after being bitten by a rabid bat.

BRIEFS

MORE ANTHRAX AREAS—Bulawayo, The Government has proclaimed nine more tribal trust lands, two more former purchase lands and a forest land anthrax areas. They are: Lumbimbi and Majolo TTLs (Binga District); Bembezi Forest Land, and Inkosikazi and Inyati TTLs (Bubi District); Nata TTL and the former Samenani Purchase Land (Bulalima Mangwe District); Gulato and Kumalo TTLs (Matobo District); former Gwaai Purchase Land and Tjolutjo TTL (Nyamandhlovu District); Esiphezini TTL (Umzingwane District); and Wankie TTL (Wankie District). [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 79 p 7]

CSO: 5400

SWAZILAND

WARNING OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DANGER FROM MOZAMBIQUE GIVEN

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 31 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] Foot and Mouth Disease has been reported in the Nomahasha area on the Mozambican side and the public is reminded that importation of animal and plant products from that country is prohibited.

This is the nearest the disease has every come to the Kingdom's borders in the last ten years, "and the danger of it entering Swaziland is therefore the greatest so far," a statement from the Ministry of Agriculture says.

Foot and Mouth Disease affects all cloven-hooved animals such as cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and antelope. The infected animal has sores on the feet as well as blisters in the mouth and tongue, hence the name "Foot and Mouth Disease."

Announcing this, the Director of Veterinary Services Dr Austin Khoza, said this was by far the most serious disease of livestock. He warned that should it occur in Swaziland trade in agricultural products of all types would grind to a halt.

"The public is thereof requested to cooperate with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in preventing the disease from entering Swaziland. The public is further reminded that importation of animal and plant products from Mozambique is prohibited," said Dr Khoza.

CSO: 5400

THANH HOA FIGHTS ANIMAL DISEASES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Oct 79 p 2

[Article by Veterinary Institute, Ministry of Agriculture: "Thanh Hoa Eliminates Newcastle Disease, Reduces Hog Pasteurellosis and Hog Verminosis"]

[Text] The Thanh Hoa People's Committee has issued a directive about the elimination of Newcastle disease in chickens, the reduction of hog Pasteurellosis and the treatment of hog verminosis.

The provincial services of agriculture, finance, communications and transportation, post and telegraph, the Level-II Supply Corporation and the Thanh Hoa radio station have adopted a concrete plan for the campaign, with a big effort to provide enough drugs, to conserve drugs in line with technical requirements, and to create conditions for extensive propaganda among the people.

Thanh Hoa has prepared 700 liters of anti-hog Pasteurellosis vaccine, 70 liters of "la-xo-ta" preventive vaccine against Newcastle disease in chickens and 3 1/2 tons of "dip-te-rech" laxatives against worms in hogs. These drugs were enough to meet the needs of 19 districts and cities, preventing diseases for 5 million chickens and 600,000 hogs in the whole province.

On the night of 28 September 1979, a small-scale campaign was concertedly launched throughout the province, giving "la-xo-ta" vaccine to over 4.5 million chickens, out of a total of 5 million, reaching 90 percent of the norm; in the morning of 29 September 1979, 550,000 hogs, out of 600,000 in the province, were fed vaccine against Pasteurellosis.

According to a plan of the Agricultural Service, on 9 October 1979 laxatives against worms were administered to 600,000 hogs throughout the province.

Thanh Hoa was the first province to carry out directive 296 of the Prime Minister concerning the elimination of Newcastle disease in the whole province, and was also the fifth province to fulfill this task, next to Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Thai Binh and Ha Son Binh.

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ECUADOR

BRIEFS

COFFEE RUST--According to a national coffee program expert, coffee rust is 100 km away from Zumba, an Ecuadorean town near the Peruvian border. Although there is currently no coffee rust in Ecuador, he said it is impossible to prevent its advance into the country. However, it is possible to control it and live with it without the country's coffee production being affected. He also stressed the importance of instructing the coffee sector about the need to notify authorities as soon as the disease is detected. In a few months time, he added, the national coffee program here has done what it took Colombia 10 years to do to control the disease. [PA032022 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Dec 79 PA]

CSO: 5400

RHODESIA

BRIEFS

TSETSE FLY THREAT--The tsetse fly threat to Zimbabwe Rhodesian farmers may be bad because of the war but methods of eradication could deal with the pest within three years of a ceasefire, the CFU president, Mr Denis Norman, said yesterday. Mr Norman was asked by the HERALD whether the spread of the tsetse fly to large areas of the country would pose problems for farmers once the war ended and the areas were reoccupied. He said if the pest was allowed to continue unchecked, it could return to areas it last occupied in the 1890s...up to the 304m contour. "But it won't take us as long to roll back the carpet as it did the first time. With our new methods of eradication and control, and given a ceasefire, we could deal with the pest inside three years," Mr Norman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Nov 79 p 7]

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